VIGOROUS PROTEST.

Question Whether Rights of United | tinued, "has been followed by a recent | Gathered Outside Queen's Hall, Where States Have Not Been Infringed Raised by Secretary Gage.

LEVYING OF MAXIMUM DUTIES

ON BICYCLES, RESINS AND MACHIN-ERY FROM THIS COUNTRY

Is Believed to Be Such Discrimination as Is Provided Against in the Convention of 1832.

TREATY MAY BE DENOUNCED

AND PROHIBITIVE TARIFFS BE EN-FORCED BY BOTH COUNTRIES.

United States Not Wholly Blameless-Congress Alone Has Power to Ameliorate Conditions.

next move must be made by the United | the deal." States if the contest is to be pursued. Secretary Gage, in his letter, raises the question whether the Russian government has not infringed on the rights of the United States under treaty. Article 6 of "the treaty of commerce with Russia of

"No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of Russia, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the empire of Russia of any article the produce or manufacture of the United states than are, or shall be, payable on the like article being the produce or manufac-ture of any foreign country." \* \* \*

By levying maximum duties on United

States bicycles, resins and machinery and specially designating them as United States products, the Russian government has, it is not doubted, just made such a discrimination as is provided against in this article of the treaty. The question is raised, however, whether, by our action in levying a duty on Russian petroleum and specially describing it as such, the United States government has not also violated this article. There is no penalty article in the treaty, but under the common practice of international law a country may denounce the whole of a treaty where it is satisfied that one of its provisions has been purposely broken. If such extreme action is taken in the case there will be no trade treaty between Russia and the United States, and as far as Russia is concerned the maximum tariffs, which are practically prohibitive, would apply to all imports from the United States. On the other hand, if such action by Russia is regarded as discrimination, the United States govern-

all imports from Russia Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, n discussing, to-day, the latest phases of the tariff issue which has arisen between Russia and the United States, said that the ssues do not seem to him to be very grave and he is hopeful that they will be satisfactorily adjusted. He said that the action of Russia is an economic move pure and simple and is quite certain that it is du to no antagonism against the United States. Count Cassini said that no political significance could attach to a matter of a purely commercial nature. He said h knew nothing of any European movement against American products.

Count Cassini further said: "Each government undoubtedly is acting according to its views of what the situation requires, and not in any general spirit of antagonism. America is recognized as a great commercial nation, and the splendid products of its industry and invention are welcomed to Russia. On the other hand, it is desirable that this exchange shall be mutual and reciprocal, and if this view prevails there is no doubt that American goods will continue to be welcomed in Russia." The matter, he said, should have no possi- he has nothing to give out at present. ontical significance, being of purely a commercial nature, and Russia's action certainly had absolutely nothing to do with any European movement against American

goods.

Treasury officials protest against the asment has taken up the question of the duty on petroleum imported from Russia and decided it adversely to that country, well knowing that little or no petroleum is brought from there into the United States. Since the Dingley tariff act went into operation the officials say the department never has directly passed upon the question at issue. The act itself makes it obligatory upon the authorities to impose a correding duty on petroleum or its products imported from any foreign country which mposes a duty on the American article, but treasury officials say nothing was done as to importations from Russia until Jan. 28, 1901, when the board of general appraisers at New York held that petroleum produced in Russia and imported into England, there efined and thence imported into the United States was dutiable at a rate equal to the rate imposed by Russia on petroleum imported into that country from the United States, and, further, that the provisions of Paragraph 626 of the act of July 24, 1897 (the Dingley tariff law), apply to the country where the oil is produced and not to the country of exportation. This decision, it is contended at the Treasury Department, is the only one which could be made, in view of the plain wording of the law. The only other action in regard to the importation of petroleum, treasury officials say, which has ever been taken by the department, was that of March 9, 1901, which required invoices of products of crude petroleum to be accompanied by the United States consular certificates showing the place where the petroleum contained therein was produced. No reference whatever, it is said at the department, is made to any particular, save calling attention to the decision of the board of appraisers. As far as the department knows, not a dollar in the United States has been collected on Russian petroleum imported direct, nor was the action of March 9, it is claimed, taken with any special refence to that country.

JUDGE SOMERVILLE EXPLAINS.

# Why It Was Decided Russia Paid a

Bounty on Sugar Exports. NEW YORK, June 19 .- The attention of Judge Henderson M. Somerville, chairman of the board of classification of the United States general appraisers, was called lately to the statement of M. De Witte, the street. It was said at the boarding house sugar decision. Judge Somerville wrote the opinion of the majority of the board in the suicide decision made last April, holding that the laws of Russia bestowed an indirect bounty on the exportation of her sugar products. within the meaning of Section 5 of the present tariff act. He stated, among other things, when questioned about M. De Witte's recent observations:

"The question as to the construction of the Russian law governing the production and exportation of sugar is purely a legal

which Russia is waging against American ndustries. The criticisms of Secretary Gage's action in this matter are exceedingly unjust and are manifestly based on a hallow view of the law governing the official duties of the secretary of the treas-ury. In the first place, M. De Witte is misway. He had before him the Russian law and regulations, in all their intricacies of purpose and phraseology, and passed fully

on the merits of the question.

"The policy of Russia in refusing to discuss the subject." Judge Somerville conorder of the minister of finance, made since the board's decision, forbidding the prices of the transferable certificates any longer to be quoted in the stock market. Can the purpose of this action be otherwise than to conceal from the courts in this country evidence of a kind which goes to establish the existence and exact nature of the Russian government bounty on MANY ALSO ON THE INSIDE sugar? The recent convention of American manufacturers held at Detroit really perceived the remedy for the existing evils, if any, disturbing trade and exciting a sia. They placed the responsibility where it belongs, and called on the Congress of the United States to modify Section 5 of the Dingley tariff act, knowing that it is for that body, and not for the courts, to amend or repeal laws by legislation. The tion and does not permit legislation.

Single Tariff System Adopted. LONDON, June 20 .- "The German government," says the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Express, "has definitely adopted the single tariff system in respect

to all commercial treaties."

### LATEST RAILWAY RUMOR.

Alleged Scheme to Sell All Roads to the Government for Ten Billions.

DENVER, June 19 .- The Times says: "A gigantic scheme is under way to transfer the railroads of the United States to the government. A Western financier declares that within a few years the Rockefeller, Harriman, Vanderbilt, Gould and Morgan interests will turn over to the government every line of railroad in the country. WASHINGTON, June 19 .- The situation the government to pay the total value of as to the retaliatory war between the about \$10,000,000,000, a string of banks, con-United States and Russia is such that the trolled by the same interests, to finance

### WILL RISK HIS SHIP.

Capt. Manney to Pilot Battleship Massachusetts Through Hell Gate.

NEW YORK, June 19 .- Capt. Henry N. Manney, commanding the battleship Massachusetts, will attempt to take that vessel through Hell Gate to-morrow. She will leave the Brooklyn navy yard at noon. No battleship of the first class has ever tried this tortuous channel. The trip was once made by the ill-fated Maine and by the cruiser Minneapolis, but both were of lighter draught and less beam than the Massachusetts. Captain Manney will not

PRINCESS HATZFELDT DISSATISFIED WITH HER SMALL PORTION.

Adopted Daughter of the Late Collis P. Huntington Wants More Than a Paltry Million.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 .- Ever since mention was made several months ago that a secret search had been made of the records of Sacramento county to determine ment may, by existing law, exclude any or | if there was a record of the adoption of Princess Hatzfeldt by the late Collis P. Huntington, there have been persistent rumors that the princess has in contemplation a contest of the railroad builder's

> These rumors have been revived by the arrival of Prince Hatzfeldt and the Princess Hatzfeldt on this coast and the fact that the princess has gone to Sacremento ostensibly to visit her mother. The princess, however, disclaims any intention of beginning a contest. With the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt in their Western journey is their attorney, Joseph D. Redding, of New York, and his presence here at this time has accentuated the report that legal proceedings of some sort are in contemplation. To all inquiries Redding persistently replies that he knows nothing of his client's intentions in this regard, while the prince contents himself with the declaration that

would present unusual difficulty for, in order to have the will declared invalid it would be necessary to show that Huntington was of unsound mind at the time he sumption in some quarters that the depart- made the will or was under undue influence, or that the will was forged vill was executed about two years before Huntingfact that the Princess Hatzfeldt was mentioned in the will and was provided for by giving her the interest on \$1,000,000 during her lifetime, the principal to go to her issue, or failing issue, to such persons as she may by will direct. The princess cannot, therefore, rely on a claim of being a pretermitted child, even if she should produce documentary evidence of her adoption

> in regular legal form. It is estimated that the Huntington estate has increased 40 per cent. since his death. It is in the question of residuary legateeship that there rests a bitterness which may force the bringing of a contest, for Henry E. Huntington is named as residuary beneficiary, and it is possible he may receive over forty million dollars as his share. In comparison with that figure the \$1,000,000 given to the princess appears very paltry and it is not a surprise to her friends that she should express her dissatisfaction. Whether this dissatisfaction will materialize in a lawsuit is yet to be seen. There is a clause in the will that any one making a contest shall be cut off from all share in the estate, but the will of James G. Fair had a similar provision and

the courts knocked it out. Mrs. Clare Prentice, mother of the princess, asserts, it is stated, that she signed a document relinquishing her authority over her daughter and that Huntington legally adopted the child. No record of this adoption has been found, however, Gossip goes so far to say that contest proceedings and New York.

# SUICIDE OF A CUBAN.

Despondent Because He Found Difficulty in Learning English.

June 19 .- Despondent beboarding house on West Twenty-fifth that he had been suffering from nervous prostration for some time and probably was temporarily insane when he committed

# FOR KILLING A GOOSE.

Mrs. Jessie Miller Slew Her Neighbor. Mrs. M. L. Brake.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., June 19 .- At Clarksville Mrs. Jessie Miller last evening shot and killed her next door neighbor, Mrs. M. The legal aspects of the subject | L. Brake. Mrs. Brake had killed one of seem, however, to be entirely overlooked Mrs. Miller's geese. Mrs. Miller came to Captain Reichman says that volunteers in the political and fiscal attitude it has Muskogee to-day and surrendered. She played a considerable part in the South sesumed under the retaliatory tariff war was released on \$5,000 bond

AT LONDON LAST NIGHT.

Labouchere and Others Held a Pro-Boer Meeting.

tariff war between this country and Rus- AND THEY AMUSED THEMSELVES BY HOOTING THE SPEAKERS.

judicial function is confined to construct Pro-Boers Alleged to Have Had "Gangs" of "Foreign Ruffians" Hired to "Keep Order."

OF RESOLUTIONS

JINGOES OPPOSED TO AGITATION IN BEHALF OF THE BOERS,

While the Inside Crowd Resolved in Favor of Complete Independence of the Burghers.

LONDON, June 19 .- Thousands of people began collecting outside of Queen's Hall two hours before the advertised time of the pro-Boer meeting held there to-night. When the doors were finally opened the pressure of the surging mob was so great that many people fainted. There was considerable disturbance and windows were broken in during the attempts made by persons without tickets to gain admission. Some of these were expelled.

In spite of the vigilance of the promoters of the meeting, many jingoes gained an entrance to the hall, which was crammed from floor to ceiling. Much hooting, mingled with cheers greeted the delegates on their arrival, and during the evening the deliverey of speeches was attended with some difficulty from the same cause Henry Labouchere presided, and besides J. W. Sauer (ex-commissioner of public works of Cape Colony), many prominent pro-Boers, including John Dillon, leader of the Nationalist party, David Lloyd-George (Welsh Nationalist), James Keir Hardie (Socialist), and Sir Wilfrid Lawson,

were present.
During the meeting fully 10,000 jingoes gathered outside the Queen's Hall, in Re gent street, blocked traffic and necessitated relays of policemen to keep a semblance of order in the crowd. Several mounted the parapet of the Langham Hotel and, waving union jacks, proposed resolutions against the pro-Boer agitation, which they declared to have been carried when the meeting in Queen's Hall terminated. The usual speeches were made and th

usual resolutions were carried amid much The resolution included an pendence of the Boer republics, proposed by Baron Battersea, for the Radicals, which did not meet with the approval of the Labouchere party. The meeting ended with the singing of the "Marseillaise." J. X. Herriman (ex-treasurer of Cape Colony and now a representative of the Afrikander bund in England) wrote a letter | ments before death, denying they had anyto the promoters of the meeting, apologizing for his absence.

Several collisions occurred between the crowd outside the hall and the police, and the latter had the greatest difficulty in handling the assemblage. No casualties stewards. The "gangs of foreign ruffians"

the Dally Mail, "ready to keep order and eject the malcontents." "The stalwarts" were drawn from the low-class foreign clubs in Soho. Many of them were armed dusters, and the Daily Mail says they acted with unrestricted violence in exclusion All the Loyalist papers published editorials protesting against the "effrontery" of the Queen's Hall meeting. It is generaly admitted that the 700 stewards were re-

cruited from among stalwart gas workers, market porters, etc. The Standard declares "there is no excuse for these Queen's Hall rhetoricians and their kind. From the leader of the opposition downward they are as much the enemies of the country as if they were in the field against it, with rifles in their hands. The Chronicle says: "It was undoubtedly

a packed meeting. The stewards were had been thinly veiled incitements to rowdyism on the part of the dissentients, and the promoters were not to be blamed for packing the meeting, which, however, served the useful purpose of letting the cat out of the bag as to the real policy behind the movement, namely, to restore independence to the two republics.' Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, in a speech to-night at a Conservative against the action of the Bannerman party in countenancing the pro-Boer movement. thereby prolonging the war and adding to the already great difficulties and sufferings. 'It is a scandalous and shocking thing,' said Mr. Balfour, "that such men should

low-countrymen and soldiers of carrying on war by barbarous methods.' CAPT. REICHMAN'S REPORT.

before the whole world, accuse their fel-

His Observations While with the Boers for Seven Months.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- The division of military information of the War Departof officers who have recently had an on- bon, in the course of his remarks, discussed Reichman, Seventeenth Infantry, who went will be begun simultaneously in this city for seven months observed the operations Transvaal he stopped at Madagascar, and says the French were doubling the garrison of the island, "perhaps in view of possible complications with England.' When he arrived in the Transvaal he met President Kruger, who asked him if he had

come "to see the fight of one against five. Captain Reichman says that the ages of the Boer soldiers was from eighteen to fifty; that the Transvaal army numbered 25.411 men, and that the Orange Free State had 14.834. Captain Reichman says that the Boer burgher is not a soldier; he has not trained as a soldier, and his fighting methods are the outcome of his environment and personal character. Captain Reichman says the Boers are a

reserved and dignified people, and made few comments, even when they heard of the destruction of their homes and property by the British. In the seven months he was with them he became favorably impressed with the Boer people as a whole. As to the breaches of civilized warfare of lows concerning the general movement in on the floor. She moved her hands quickly which they are charged, he says, it is due to ignorance or accident. They are democratic in their character and institutions. Much of this portion of Captain Reichman's report is represented by asterisks, showing that there have been eliminations in order that no offense may be given to those he criticises. Upon the whole he found that very good discipline was maintained in the Boer army, and that the soldiers were equipped with good arms and plenty of

African war. Among the foreign organiza-

tions in the Boer army was an Italian com-Ricardi, who had been with Aguinaldo in the Philippines. He says there was also body of Irish-Americans from Chicago, who went as a hospital corps, but dropped their insignia and took up rifles as soon as RUSSIA'S ACTION MAY RESULT IN A opinion of the American consul. Mr. Holodled to a few men at the time of the capture of Pretoria. The foreigners included nearly all nationalities. The Kaffirs cut considerable figure in the army, and were

### SWELLED TO \$155,000,000.

Capital Stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company Increased.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19 .- The Amalgamated Copper Company filed a certificate this afternoon increasing its capital stock from \$75,000,000 to \$155,000,000. The certificate is signed by Anson Flower, president, and William G. Rockefeller, secretary of the company. The purpose of the increase is to purchase the Butte & Boston and Boston & Montana companies, which is permitted by the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals yesterday in refus-ing to continue the temporary injunction. The certificate was signed by more than 1,000 stockholders of the Amalgamated Company giving their consent to the increase to the capital stock. Among the signers were these: Marcus Daly, 50,000 shares; E. C. Bogert, 30,450; Leonard Lewisohn, 30,-000; C. H. Clark, 13,500; Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., 10,736; Thomas Moffitt, 8,740; Henry Clews & Co., 8,380; John W. Sterling, 6,900; F. J. Bosworth, 6,300; William Rockefeller, 6,500; Hugh Grant, 1,000.

BOSTON, June 19.-It was announced here this afternoon that the National Shawmut Bank had received a majority of Boston & Montana and Butte & Boston copper shares deposited for the purpose of the carrying out of the transfer of these properties to the Amalgamated Copper Company. It appears that the decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals was broad enough to remove the last obstacle to the connection of Amalgamated and Boston & Montana and Butte

"PROPHET" SMITH AND F. D. M'LAND LYNCHED AT BENTON, LA.

Two Negroes Who Were Accused o Complicity in the Recent Murder of Planter J. G. Gray.

TAKEN FROM JAIL BY A MOB

WHICH OVERPOWERED THE SHER-IFF AND SECURED HIS KEYS.

Negro Preacher Lynched in Florida or Suspicion of Having Attempted to Assault a Woman.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 19 .- Frank, better known as "Prophet," Smith and F. D. McLand, held at Benton for complicity amendment in favor of complete inde- in the murder of John Gray Foster, were taken out by a mob to-night and strung up to a tree. They were left dangling side by side. The lynching occurred on the Arkansas road, about one mile and a half from the jail. Both negroes made state-

thing to do with the killing. Smith, who was the head of the "Church of God" movement in that section and was blamed as being responsible for the sentiment against the whites which led to the The Daily Mail asserts that the pro- death of Foster, died praying. McLand moters of the Queen's Hall meetings had was silent as he was strung up. As Smith was being led from the jail prior to the were found inside the hall, according to execution he was heard to say: "Lord, you

promised to be with me now." There were about two hundred armed men in the mob, and they overpowered the with sticks, broomhandles and knuckle sheriff and jailer, taking the keys away from them. The lynchers said the execuing royalists and throwing out undesirable | tion of these negroes was necessary to the preservation of the lives of white men in this locality.

NEGRO PREACHER LYNCHED.

# He Was Charged with Attempting to

Assault a White Woman. the negro preacher, who, it is alleged, attempted to commit an assault on Mrs. Noah Davis, near Lagrange, yesterday, was takcuriously recruited, well drilled, and suit- en from the guardhouse here last night ably armed to eject dissentients. But there | and lynched, Little can be learned at Lagrange of the affair save that during the ton's death. Then there is the additional in view of these and previous experiences | night cries of distress and pistol shots were heard, and it was found the lock-up had been broken into and the negro disap-

# INTELLECT WILL STOP WARS.

peared.

banquet in London, made a strong protest | M. Cambon's Declaration at a Luncheon in His Honor.

CHICAGO, Jure 19 .- "I do not believe the man who tells me that trade relations and business exigency will prevent future wars that will stop them, and intellect alone.

Education makes for peace more than all this afternoon. The defense will, it is said. the business world." Ambassador Jules Cambon made this new evidence not adduced at the first trial fire on them. Both were wounded, Mrs. statement to-night at a luncheon given in When Miss Morrison took the stand in his honor at the Chicago Club, at which he December last to tell in her own defense had listened to a eulogistic toast praising him for his services in conducting the negotiations that led up to the treaty which ended the Spanish-American war. M. Cammany interesting subjects, principal among which was his horror of war and the best means of avoiding it. "I am not disclosing any state secret," he continued, "when I say that my experiences among the diplomatists of many lands has strengthened the belief I have always held, that arbitration boards, not swayed by business or sentibut by intellect alone, must of a surety bring about a peaceful solution of accuses Miss Morrison of calling on her the most difficult questions. The educational advantages that America possesses, and that are constantly leading her along the path of intellect, must make her a scene at the Castle house on the morning great factor in the conservation of the

### peace of the world." FAVORS DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Congressman Clayton Would Rob All

Negroes of the Right to Vote. NEW YORK, June 19 .- Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, one of the Democratic leaders of the House, and a member of the Democratic national committee, is quoted in Washington special to the Tribune as folthe South for the disfranchisement of the

"We of the South are not afraid to grapple with this negro question as it should be grappled with. Democratic supremacy has wholly disfranchised, as in Mississipp Louisiana and South Carolina. As to the ammunition. Bayonets were not used.
Captain Reichman says that volunteers and the Electoral College because of negro played a considerable part in the South disfranchisement, I regard that as political bluster, pure and simple

DER MOLINEUX'S EXECUTION.

subject to military duty for the Transvaal He Warns the Judges if They Swerve from Duty Murderers May Form a Trust and All Seek Freedom.

BARKER'S LIPS SEALED AGAIN

NOT ALLOWED TO TELL WHY HE TRIED TO KILL VICAR KELLER.

Permitted. However, to Describe the Shooting, Which, He Said, He Now Regretted.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BARKER

WIFE OF DEFENDANT SAYS SHE LOANED MONEY TO KELLER.

Severed Connection with His Church Because He Assaulted Her-Trial of Jessie Morrison.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19 .- The fate of Roland B. Molineux, convicted of murder as the poisoner of Mrs Katherine J. Adams, at New York, in December, 1898, is in the keeping of the seven judges of the Court of Appeals, who for three days past have been listening to the arguments for and against a new trial. The appeal was finally submitted at 1:35 o'clock this afternoon, and the decision will not be announced until some months hence, when the court sits at Albany for the fall term. The strange crime, with its complicated plot and manifest mysteries, retains a strong hold on popular interest. The crowd that sought admission to the courtroom this morning was larger and more determined than ever, and the bailiffs had to resort to force to restrain the multitude. The principal speaker was former United States Senator Hill, advocate of the cause of the people, who had three hours and fifteen minutes of his allotted time left when court opened at 10 o'clock. He spoke until 1:15, and John G. Milburn, attorney for Molineux, was heard for twenty min-

utes in concise reply. Mr. Hill was again forceful and eloquent, He declared that the question of guilt was the main issue in the case and warned the court not to heed a plea that dealt in technicality and urged objections to acts and rulings that had not substantially affected the rights of the accused. If the courts were to be thus swerved from the pathway of duty, he suggested that the murderers might organize a trust and all enjoy freedom. In a dissertation on the law he led the court down a long line of authorities and decisions, all aimed at sustaining the use of the Barnet evidence and the policy of the lower court toward the ex-hibits of handwriting at the trial. In this admirable story he made frequent reference to the famous Tichborne case in England. tracing a similarity in the admission of certain writings to prove perjury on the part of the luckless claimant and the policy of obstruction on the part of the defense. In finally summing up Mr. Hill reviewed the points made by him yesterday, and, step by step, traced out the main fea-tures of the theory of the people. He reviewed the correspondence with the patent-medicine dealers and proclaimed Molineux as the author of the letters, the en-emy of Harry Cornish and Henry C. Barnet, the compounder of the rare cyanide of mercury used in both crimes and the

man who mailed the fatal potion that killed Mr. Milburn's reply was largely devoted to an answer to personal criticism and particularly to Mr. Hill's allusion to the fact that through all his speech he had not once expressed his personal conviction of the innocence of the man for whom he pleaded. The strongest nature of the reply was the indication of three points of weakness in the case of the people. He drew attention to the fact that the claim that Henry C. Barnet had received poison rested solely upon the hearsay testimony of Dr. Douglass: also that Molineux had not bought the bottle holder, and had not been identified as the man who hired the Koch letter box, without which it was impossible,

Mr. Milburn said, to fix guilt upon him. A conspicuous figure during the arguments was General Molineux, the aged father of the prisoner, whose face told of the strain that the always spirited and at times bitter review of the case had been to him. There was no comment at the close, and as the attorneys and spectators left their chairs Chief Justice Parker called the next case. Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Milburn were proffered congratulations for their notable efforts.

# STATE RESTS IN MORRISON CASE.

First Introduces as Evidence the Deathbed Statement of Mrs. Castle.

ELDORADO, Kan., June 19 .- After only two days of testimony taken the State, in among the civilized nations. It is intellect | the case of Jessie Morrison, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, rested of the fatal quarrel with her rival she testified that Mrs. Castle had called her to the house and started the trouble. At that time an affidavit of A. J. Morgan, a peddler, who swore that he heard Mrs. Castle at the door as Miss Morrison was passing her house, and called her in, was presented. Morgan could not be found, but lit is now said the defense has located him and will put him on the stand. Other new witnesses may be introduced by the defense to sustain the plea of self-defense. The evidence to-day consisted of the deathbed statement of Mrs. Castle, in which she unbidden, beginning a quarrel and then slashing her with a razor, and the introduction of witnesses who described the of the fight. Mrs. Emma S. Spangler, the first person

on the scene of the tragedy, told of hearing screams in the Castle house, and on running to the scene of seeing Mrs. Castle bleeding from wounds on her throat and breast, and her clothing torn, lying on the floor, while Jessie Morrison stood over her. Mrs. Spangler testified to hearing these words; "Get off of me, Jessie Morrison! You are killing me!" Later, and before entering the house, she looked through the window. "I saw two women," she testified. "One woman was lying on the floor and the other was bending over her. The one bending over was Jessie Morrison. Miss Morrison had her hands out over the one and then crawled around to the feet of Mrs. Castle and sat there. Mrs. Castle raised part way up and motioned toward the door. I saw the blood over her cloth-ing. It was saturated." Mrs. Spangler went on to tell how she attracted the atbeen maintained in the South in spite of tention of another neighbor, Mrs. Moberly, negro suffrage, and that supremacy will be | and they both entered the house, and of all the more secure when the blacks are taking Morrison from the scene. Mrs. Spangler continued: "I said, 'Woman, what have you done?" She said she had killed

pertaining to the actual killing was permitted by the court. T. A. Kramer, making the statement on behalf of Miss Morrison this afternoon, said that it would be shown that she killed Mrs. Castle in selfdefense, and that the latter never gave up hope of life, and that, therefore, the dying declaration is not valid.

BOTH BARKERS TESTIFY.

Defendant and His Wife on the Wit-

ness Stand-Evidence Excluded.

NEW YORK, June 19 .- The case of Thos. G. Barker, on trial at Jersey City, N. J., for the shooting of Rev. John Keller, may go to the jury to-morrow. The defense had finished when the court rose this evening. Barker and his wife were on the stand to-day. They told their story so far as the court would allow answers to the ques tions of counsel for the defense, and although the record does not show it, Mr. Van Winkle got reference to the alleged assault before the jury in one way and another, though "nature of assault" was not brought out. The witnesses answered so promptly that objections came late. In this way "the outrage" was referred to several times during the day. The State had it stricken out each time, but the impression went to the jury.

Barker on the stand told his version of the shooting. He said he met Keller and that Keller spoke to him. This was a direct contradiction of Keller's testimony on the stand, he claiming not to have met any one. Barker said he responded to Keller's greeting by calling Keller a villain, charging him with outraging Mrs. Barker. RESULTS IN A SERIOUS SHOOTING AF-He then, he said, began firing. Keller when on the stand swore that not a word was spoken and that he saw no one. The purpose of Barker's testimony was to show that after having brooded for a period over what his wife had told him he was in a morbid state of mind, and when he came face to face with the minister he was carried away by feeling and began firing; that it was sudden, violet and temporary insanity, lasting but a moment, but shooting. When the court rose the defense was bringing testimony to support this idea with expert medical testimony. Barker admitted he bought the revolver about the time he first heard the story, which worried him and caused him sleepless nights and great mental stress. He denied, however, that he bought it for the purpose

of shooting the clergyman. Barker was called to the witness stand at the opening of court to complete his testimony under cross-examination and in reply to questions of his counsel he began to describe his movements on Feb. 3, the morning of the shoting. He said he left home to buy a newspaper. As he neared the corner of Beach street and Midland avenue, he said, he met Keller on Beach (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 4.)

SUPPLEMENTAL BILLS PASSED BY PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Work of the "Machine" Denounced by an "Insurgent"-"Parasites" and "a Lot of Millionaires."

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 19 .- The House passed finally on special orders to-day the two bills supplemental to the rapid transit acts signed by the Governor recently. These bills were introduced and passed constituting the Governor, secretary of on applications for rapid transit franchises was attacked by several anti-administration Republicans and Democrats. In the course of a speech Mr. Coray, of Luzerne, fice was struck and set on fire, but the the "Insurgent" element, said: "Two weeks ago the office of secretary of the commonwealth presented a scene which will go down in history. There were a lot of hungry parasites and a lot of millionaires present, in obedience to the orders they had received to raid the treasury They carried away valuable franchises, and now it is proposed to prevent others from getting similar favors by placing the power to grant them in the hands of board." Mr. Coray said the people were opposed to the rapidity with which these bills were passed by the Legislature. "The time will come," he concluded, "when the people will sweep your infernal machines off the face of the earth.'

Mr. Hall, Republican, of Allegheny, said this legislation is a very poor climax to what has already been enacted. Mr. Mayne, Democrat, of Lehigh, charac- this afternoon, but a small sister she was terized the legislation as infamous, and carrying was uninjured. A man whose name protested against it. The Legislature has is not known was killed by lightning at become a stench and Di chance to redeem itself is by defeating these bills

Mr. McLain, Republican, of Lancaster, said in defense of the bill that many applications were made at the State Department for charters that were to be use for purely speculative purposes, and this bill is to prevent such speculation in

the requisite number of votes. The counting of a member not present as voting "aye" was challenged, but the speaker said the vote did not affect the result, and

### no further action was taken. SHOT TO KILL BOTH.

Revenge of a Husband on His Erring Wife and Her Companion.

CINCINNATI, June 19 .- William C. Mott, Clancy, porter of the Great Western Hotel, at Fifth and Baymiller streets, in a room spring a surprise in the introduction of at the hotel with Mrs. Mott and opened They were taken to the hospital, where Clancy's wound was pronounced probably fatal, while Mrs. Mott's wound is not considered dangerous. Mott was arrested and frankly stated that he tried to kill both Clancy and Mrs. Mott. He said he was nearly crazed over their actions in spite of his remonstrances and determined to kill them both.

# COFFIN'S DEBTS WIPED OUT.

Member of a Firm Which Failed for

\$4,150,900 in 1894. NEW YORK, June 19 .- Among the discharges in bankruptcy in the United States Court to-day was William E. Coffin, broker fin & Stanton, with liabilities of \$4,150,900 and assets of \$25 cash. The petition was filed on April 12 last. The unsecured creditors named in the petition of Mr. Coffin for payment for printing done for the had claims amounting to \$873,134. All of the claims were contracted by the petitioner as a member of the firm of Coffin & Stanton. whose failure in 1894 resulted in the suspension of a number of financial institutions. The largest unsecured creditor was the

### city of Santa Cruz, Cal., for \$332,000. IN MEMORY OF BLAINE.

Andrew Carnegie Will Erect a Monument Probably at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.-Andrew Carlieved, will be chosen in Schenley Park, Mrs. Castle and would kill me. 'I cut her near the Carnegie Institute. Mr. Carnegie has had the erection of the memorial in Mrs. Moberly and half a dozen other wit- mind for some time, but as yet definite mind for some time, but as yet definite sesses who followed corroborated the tes- plans have not been formed.

ELECTRIC ENERGY CAUSES FATAL. ITIES AND INJURIES.

Much Damage to Property in Central Indiana and Growing Crops

Are Practically Destroyed.

SUIT OVER A PRINTING BILL

IT ESTABLISHES A PRECEDENT IN

POLITICAL CONTRACTS.

Minimum Wage Law Is Causing Much

Trouble at Fort Wayne, Where

Public Works Are Tied Up.

ATTEMPT TO MAKE AN ARREST

FRAY IN LAWRENCE.

One Man Killed, Another Wounded-Prosperity Notes from Noblesville-Former Senator Dying.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., June 19 .- One of the hardest storms of the summer, but of short duration, swept over this city this afternoon. Lightning struck the barn, buggy house and corn cribs on Henry Arnold's farm, east of here, and they and all their contents, including live stock and several hundred bushels of corn, were burned, 'This forenoon George Raines, & farmer, was overcome by the heat while

working in the fields. Shocked by Live Wire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., June 19.-During the storm at Greentown to-night James Parsons and his son Walter while driving in a buggy became entangled in an electric-light wire that had fallen and wound around them. Both were severely shocked, and it is said the son cannot recover. Reports say the storm destroyed farm crops for miles around. In addition, wind and hail made a general wreck of windows and glass doors on the south side of Greentown streets, business houses, as well as residences, being damaged. The residence of J. H. Langdon, in Kokomo, was destroyed by lightning tonight, and Mrs. Langdon was shocked by the current. She is in a serious condition

and may die.

Damage at Union City. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. UNION CITY, Ind., June 19 .- A severe wind and hailstorm did great damage in in the Senate last week and they now go | this section this afternoon. Wheat was laid to the Governor for his action. The one flat on the ground for miles. Thousands of acres of corn were cut down by the hail state and attorney general a board to pass | and fruit was greatly damaged. In some places large hail stones covered the ground to a considerable depth. There was also much lightning, playing havoc with tele-phones. The Western Union telegraph of-

Bridge Struck at Pendleton. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PENDLETON, Ind., June 19 .- During the storm here lightning struck the Big Four bridge over Fall creek, at the same time shattering several telegraph poles, which fell across the tracks, with their tangled wires, and delayed traffic for some time The high wind and heavy rain and hail did much damage to small fruits and the growing grain, and it is reported that large

quantities of fencing were blown down. Two Killed in Vigo County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 19 .- The sixteen-year-old daughter of Harvey Larkins, of Riley, was instantly killed by lightning

loungstown, which is hear Riley.

Damage and Death in Missouri. disastrous storm ever known in this section visited Booneville to-night. Tobe Fisher was killed in the street by falling walls of charters.
The bill passed by a vote of 105 to 65, re- hurt. The roof was blown off the Commerceiving in its favor only two more than | cial Bank and many residences. The Bell

Telephone Company's exchange is almost ONE KILLED, ONE WOUNDED.

Lively Shooting Affray in Lawrence Over an Attempted Arrest. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BEDFORD, Ind., June 19.-While resisting arrest late last night John McQueen was shot after a fight with officers at Huron, a small village west of here, and died from his wounds to-day. McQueen was formerly a saloon keeper of the town and was a very dangerous man when drinking

two other officers in making the arrest, was shot in the abdomen, but will recover, Said to Be a Suicide.

Constable Mark Claud, who was assisting

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 49 .- George Walters, a butcher, of Gentryville, Spencer county, was found dead in his room this evening with a bullet in his heart. The furniture was badly disarranged. Mrs. Walters said her husband shot himself. Several of the neighbors heard Walters and his wife quarreling during the day. The

officials are investigating.

SUED FOR PRINTING BILL. Democratic County Chairman Defendant in an Interesting Action.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADISON, Ind., June 19.-The Democrat Printing Company has sued Chairman Miles, of the Democratic central committee. Democratic central committee. Miles's attorney held that the whole committee was liable. Judge Bear, in the Circuit Court to-day, overruled this plea, holding that those who ordered the work are liable. This decision is regarded of wide interest affecting political parties every-

Suit to Forfeit an Oil Lease.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., June 19 .- Margaret Skinner and her husband, John Skinner, of this city, to-day filed suit against the Hindman Oil Company, asking the cancellation of the oil and gas lease on their three-acre strip of ground and for damages in the sum of \$12,000, amount they allege equals one-sixth of the production of the oil well on their lot. The Skinners aver that members of the Hindman Oil Company induced them by making